

# THE BYSTANDER



A Bungling Job.  
Lightly Treated.  
Gee! What a Week.  
The Flying Juggernaut.  
The Lee Let Case.

The fact that no great damage was done to the house of Chief Taylor by the stick of dynamite with which an attempt was made to crush it, points to a practice hand at the work. Dynamite has the popular reputation of smashing things on all sides, but there is another common explosive which shows a greater lifting power in proportion to the amount used. To rend a rock, dynamite should be put where it is bound to meet strong resistance; in the open air a stick or two of it is not nearly so destructive as most people suppose. There are a good many native fishermen to whom the mere loss of a hand or an arm, represents the premature explosion of it. Blank-Blank is a different proposition. That sends things flying. You will never see those men on the dredger try to release too big a mouthful of coral rock from the dipper with Blank-Blank. If they did, dipper and all would go. A stick of dynamite placed on the coral and covered with some soft mortar merely breaks the lump, leaving the machinery intact.

Evidently the man who was after Taylor knew nothing of this. Like the two Portuguese who tried to blow up Consul-General Canavaro, he thought that the explosion of dynamite close to the outside wall of a bedroom would do the business for the occupant. But it didn't. It merely broke the glass and fractured the claspboards. In Taylor's case, the force wasted itself largely on the water tank that stood almost against the lightly-built cottage and upon the back outer staircase.

I see no reason to think that the person who set off the bomb did it for any less cause than homicide. Risks like that are not taken for fun. Chief Taylor has had many threatening letters; the criminal classes hate him, and it is possible that, now that the machinery of justice does not work as it ought in support of the police, certain men feel that they may do anything to Taylor with impunity.

One of the afternoon papers thinks that the public is inclined to take the dynamite outrage "lightly." Of course! Plenty of people do not like a successful detective, as Burns of San Francisco is finding out to his cost, as Hatter learned in this city, and as the man who routed the Molly Maguires was long ago taught. Certain kinds of men—some of whom man jury boxes now and then—take even the gravest offenses against the law "lightly." In a case like that of dynamiting Taylor's home, the men to spread the lightsome spirit farthest would be the criminals themselves. Then Taylor's personal rivals and enemies would make as much "light" as possible and the usual run of mutton-heads would fairly exude perspiration at their pores. But serious people do not look at the advent here of Mining Federation methods of assault upon the peace authorities with any spirit more light and airy than indignation and alarm. They are apt to wonder whether the sporadic case will make an epidemic.

It is going to be the liveliest week or ten days, when the fleet gets here, that Honolulu ever saw. The personnel of the fleet is nearly twice that of the pure white population of this Territory. When a transport is here with a full complement, the cars have few empty seats, and the downtown restaurants look like beehives. But what is coming is the numerical strength of from sixteen to twenty regiments. There will be as many as four regiments on shore at a time, and if you, dear reader, expect to get a seat in a car or a back or a chance to eat during meal hours in a cafe, or a glass of soda water or beer, or to get near a cigar stand or a fruit store or to enjoy elbow room on a sidewalk or to engage a bed in a hotel, you are a lot more optimistic than I am. Patriotic as we all are, we are going to have a sigh of utter relief and thankfulness when the fun is over. Honolulu is a small town to have thirty-three and one-third per cent. added to its population at one fell swoop. An excursion of four hundred people upsets things a bit, but just think of sixteen thousand. Gosh!

The knocking-down of Colonel Hawes by an automobile in this town is not surprising. Anybody can be knocked down that way here without half trying; for automobiles are run at a rate and in a manner which, to a pedestrian, looks most dangerous. Did you ever see a "shofar" slow up perceptibly when going around a corner into he knows not what? Did you ever see one stop as he approached a car from which people were alighting? Hardly! There is a peremptory "bunk! bunk!" and the devil-wagon chases between the passengers and the curb. It is a sheer case of get out of the way or be run over! At night these street locomotives often race; and on the broad avenues they let out every notch and whip by at the speed of an express train. I have seen autos after midnight entered by a lot of gin-soaked roustabouts, and then ensued a flight to the bench that was fairly meteoric, only the Providence which is supposed to watch over children and drunken men saving the crowd from annihilation. I don't know how this sort of thing is going to end, but I suspect, if our wild men from Bernao keep running their juggernauts as they now run them, the Legislature will pass a license law by which a machine, once deprived of its license for cause, will not be allowed on the streets.

The Lee Let Off case turned out about as I thought it would. "Is this the 49th or the 48th day?" inquired the Chinaman's attorney with mock solicitude. "I think it is the 49th day," replied His Honor with a cheering grin, and in this propitious fashion the case started off in court. From the outset it was a delightful joke, this trifling accusation of bribery sustained by three witnesses, an event fully as humorous in its way as the Hatter cases were. Only a small part of the evidence for the prosecution, particularly Mr. Matheson's, was ruled in; what seemed to the jury as the most impressive part of the evidence was ruled out. For three days the Attorney seemed to be the culprit at the bar; and then the case turned on some minor variations in the memory of two witnesses, to secure which confusion of detail the case had been prolonged beyond a year. That was part of the joke—where the laugh came in from the County Attorney. Finally this legal diversion reached the jury where, I hear, some such humorous finding as this occurred: "Say, fellows, let's soak them reformers good and hard. Whether we care whether the Chink is guilty or not? We'll hand it out to the Richards and Thwing crowd anyway. What're you givin' us? We don't need to shake no dice on this verdict. I move and second that we let Lee Let go. All in favor of that say aye. The ayes have it. Gee, how dry I am!"

Wouldn't our jury system give the Goddess of Justice the pinkies? And doesn't the present jury list fairly shriek to the jury commissioners for revision?

## Sounding Their Only Retreat

By John H. Grosvenor

The Grand Army of the Republic is passing its final review. The total number of survivors is now 429,000. This figure is obtained as follows: The last official enrollment, made by the pension authorities at Washington, June 30, 1907, was 444,138. Deducting 2500 a month, for nine intervening months, there were 22,000 deaths.

The Old Guard is dying off at the rate of 90 a day; but the death losses for each month are often higher. In 1906, Grand Army survivors died to the number of 29,208; and in 1907 the loss was 31,203; for the year that closed June

1, 1908, the death rate will be unquestionably between 35,000 and 37,000, if not higher. For the old soldiers of the Republic now have reached the average age of 63. At that rate, the deaths will come faster and faster still; and within ten years the noble army will be all but a memory.

Had the soldiers of the Civil War not been made in their teens, the Grand Army would long ere this have perished from the earth. But the Union was saved literally by boys—boys in their teens; and many had not even reached their teens.

Startling as this statement seems, it is indisputably borne out by the official records:

There were 2,778,309 enlistments, as follows:

At the age of 10 and under.....	25
At the age of 12 and under.....	225
At the age of 14 and under.....	1,523
At the age of 16 and under.....	844,891
At the age of 18 and under.....	1,151,438
At the age of 21 and under.....	2,159,798
Twenty-two years of age and over.....	618,511

Adding the number under 21 and over 22—that is, 2,159,798 and 618,511—the total enrollment was 2,778,309.

But there are some very old men in the Grand Army of the Republic; and that is all the more reason why the death losses will be exceedingly high in the years near at hand. There will come a time when the last call will be responded to each month by no less than 5000 of the brave heroes of '61; for already that figure has been touched by one-half and over, and is growing with alarming rapidity.

It requires little argument to support the statement just made; and if the reader is of a mathematical turn of mind, let him go to the standard mortality tables of the life insurance companies and determine for himself what is the expectancy of life for men of the ages set forth.

Here are startling official figures pointing to the rapid vanishing of the Grand Army:

### NUMBER AND AGE OF SURVIVORS PASSED ON BY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS WARNER, TO JUNE 30, 1907.

Age	Survivors	Age	Survivors	Age	Survivors
62.....	13,381	75.....	4,253	88.....	127
63.....	11,665	76.....	3,528	89.....	60
64.....	11,282	77.....	2,496	90.....	36
65.....	9,485	78.....	2,099	91.....	25
66.....	9,248	79.....	1,786	92.....	24
67.....	6,819	80.....	2,031	93.....	11
68.....	5,209	81.....	1,287	94.....	8
69.....	3,109	82.....	1,129	95.....	2
70.....	3,302	83.....	753	96.....	5
71.....	5,881	84.....	636	97.....	1
72.....	5,112	85.....	436	98.....	5
73.....	4,409	86.....	378	108.....	1
74.....	2,901	87.....	230		

Never in the world's history, before our day, was a nation saved by youths in their teens. In the stirring years of Father Abraham, these boys came forward by the tens of thousands, in response to the call to arms.

War expenditures reached \$6,000,000,000.

During the war, 67,000 were killed in battle.

The records also show that 43,012 died of wounds.

Disease claimed 224,586.

And 24,872 perished from other causes.

There were 280,000 wounded in battle.

Between all these dread disasters, it is a wonder that even a remnant of the Grand Army of the Republic survives; and it should ever be the pride and pleasure of this American Republic to remember the debt owed to the boys of '61.

Happily, all soldiers who have survived "forty years after the close of the war" (to quote the language of the law) are now entitled to a "service pension."

## Idle Hour Epigrams

Autre temps, autres mœurs. At one time it was the habit of actresses to while away the "waits" and intervals with needle-work and crochet-work, but now a more intellectual occupation is resorted to. At the Aldwych Theater, London, for instance, the woman section of the "Gay Gordons" company pass away their time in putting down their views of theatrical life in the form of epigrams.

In a recent competition of this nature, the following epigrams by Miss Ellaline Terris were regarded as the best that were submitted:

Art—An understudy for the weather in conversation.

Work—A disease which is neither infectious nor contagious.

The Stage—A place for illusions—and a cure for them.

Marriage—A dilapidated castle haunted by spooks—Divorce and Alimony.

Success—A mystery to your enemies and a disappointment to your friends.

Audiences—Collections of human beings with a habit of expecting their money's worth.

Since Miss Terris is the wife of that well-known actor-manager, Mr. Seymour Hicks, her definition of "manager" would be rather interesting.

## Small Talks

**HIGH SHERIFF HENRY**—You are likely to have some surprises yet in the Olympic case.

**"SCOTTY" MESTON**—I think I'll move along to Seattle, where a License Commission couldn't live a minute.

**A. A. ISEELL**—I expect, before long, that our wireless station will get messages from remarkable distances.

**T. P. CUMMINS**—You won't find me saying very much about politics from now on. I intend to keep busy building roads.

**W. J. COOPER**—There is acting material among the Oahu College youth that ought to be seen on the Opera House stage.

**PAUL SUPER**—Honolulu is going to have the Moody of South Africa here as well as the fleet. Don't lose sight of that.

**COLONEL SAM JOHNSON**—Work has been held back for a time in the mahogany forest, but I expect to start things moving soon.

**SURVEYOR WALL**—There were seventeen acres of real, active fire in the pit at Halemanu when I was there last Sunday evening.

**J. E. HIGGINS**—I hear that Andrew D. White, former ambassador to Germany, expected to visit Hawaii last year and may yet make the trip.

**JOHN M. MARTIN**—I think our esteemed Board of Supervisors has trouble enough of its own without taking over responsibility for the liquor licenses.

**P. C. JONES**—Admiral Very has gone to Newton, Mass., a town I know well, and where there are many distinguished people. Gorham D. Gilman, formerly of Hawaii, has his home there.

**A. L. C. ATKINSON**—What is all this talk about reporters not being allowed to go around with Secretary Garfield. I am on that committee, and I never heard of any permission being refused them yet.

**SECRETARY MOTT SMITH**—No flight to Hawaiians was intended in the ouster of the Garfield committee. John Lane's name was on the list, but he has gone East. The members were picked at random.

**C. D. LUDIN**—My fender only struck Colonel Hawes' walking stick, which he held toward it. He fell down. I was trying to go behind him at the rate of four miles an hour, but he stepped back and I had to jerk the car around quickly to go in front.

**VIGGO JACOBSEN**—Will not somebody, pray, take pity on the Cummins building on Fort and Merchant and have at least the remaining tatters of the awnings removed? Papa Cumma agrees with me that it ought to be done, and no one in all Honolulu keeps his own property more orderly and cleanly than he. In faith, he would make a useful member of the Civic Federation.

**JOHN SMITH**—I don't know who is responsible for the wording or printing of the signs at the Beach Park, but I want to enter a protest. Over the door of the men's dressing-room the signwriter has not only put the word "Gent," which is a vulgarism that grates and not entitled to official recognition on the part of the Board of Park Commissioners, but the painter has spelled the word "GENTS."

## Health and Beauty

It is marvelous what can be achieved in the way of fine carriage by bothering about the proper way to hold the chin.

Prove it to yourself by standing loosely for a moment, letting the chin take care of itself and notice how the chin sticks out, the shoulders droop, and the abdomen protrudes.

Then draw in the chin and notice how the entire body will change its position; the shoulders will straighten and the abdomen will be drawn in.

The old fashioned backboard to which our grandmothers were strapped no doubt gave them a stiff and stilted manner of walking and sitting, but it certainly was effective, for if you will get out the old family album you will see that your grandmother and grandaunts were as straight as arrows, with perfectly poised chins and heads.

Practicing a careful walk about one's room with a light weight book balanced on the head will add wonderfully in improving the carriage.

Maybe you think it looks rather stiff, but if done right you will soon be able to do it without a touch of stiffness and in no time your air will be as natural as formerly.

Don't try to be proud and haughty in your carriage, for that is the wrong way to walk, besides it is silly and will only impress the wrong people.

Another thing which one should be careful of in practicing this exercise is the position of the shoulders.

Do not carry them too far back, for this will throw the figure out of its correct line.

If short women would practice this they would soon find that they look two or even three inches taller.

### CAUSE AND CURE OF PIMPLES.

Except in a few instances pimples are caused by internal disorders of some kind. The system should be cleansed by drinking from eight to twelve glasses of water a day. A diet should be practiced until the pimples are removed, and the food should be simple and wholesome and the pores should be kept open by a warm bath every day.

A salve which will help to heal the pimples is made as follows: After all irritation has disappeared get a good and stiff complexion brush and a pure bland soap. Scrub the face every day with warm water and rinse afterward in several clear waters. Rub in a little cold cream at night if the skin feels rough.

The salve is made of beta naphthol, 5 grains; oil of camomile, 5 drops; ointment of benzoated oxide of zinc, 1 ounce. Use on the surface.

### FAT REMOVING EXERCISES.

An excellent and highly effective exercise for the removal of abdominal fat is taken as follows: Lay flat on the back on the floor and place the hands at the sides.

Stretch the toes under something to keep the feet down and keep the knees stiff. It is well to catch the toes under the edge of the dresser, as there is no danger of this being moved by the exercise.

Take a deep breath and rise slowly to a sitting position. Lower the body, slowly expelling the breath. Be careful not to overstrain the muscles while practicing these movements.

### SPASMODIC EXERCISE HARMFUL.

Regular exercise is extremely beneficial, but spasmodic attempts at exercise are useless. Exercise should be taken moderately the same as everything else and never to excess.

One may be easily injured by over-exertion, especially after a long period of inactivity. A walk, which may not be long, but which is taken regularly every day with some object of interest in view, does a great deal toward keeping one in good health.

### HOW TO AVOID FLAKY SKIN.

At this time of the year a rough, chapped and flaky skin is due to hard water, impure soap, and careless exposure to the winter winds, and to lack of the use of some good, pure cold cream.

If a few simple rules are persistently followed the skin can soon be made soft and smooth again.

Never wash the face for an hour before or after going out in the wind. Soften the water by means of a pinch of borax and substitute a good, pure, and mild soap for the one which you have been using.

Use plenty of cold cream on the face to remove the roughness and flakiness and to make it smooth and soft.

Never go out without protecting the face from the wind with plenty of cold cream and powder. Here is the proper way in which to apply them:

Gently rub the cream into the skin until every spot is thoroughly covered and leave it on for a few minutes, so that the pores can absorb all that they can contain. With a soft, old linen cloth wipe away all that remains and lightly dust the face over with a pure vegetable powder. The powder will stick to the cream and stay on until washed off.

With such care and an occasional steaming to open up the pores and soften the skin the roughness will soon be removed.

### BORAX FOR GREASY SKIN.

One of the greatest of complexion annoyances is a greasy skin. Soap fails to remove the grease, powder stays on but a short time, and the face generally has a greasy, unclean look which is disagreeable.

This condition is due to an unusual secretion of fatty matter by the skin. There is a simple remedy which, it is claimed, is a sure cure for this affliction. It is a saturated solution of borax to be used instead of soap.

Wash the face with borax night and morning, allowing it to remain on for several minutes, and then wash the face in rain or filtered water.

It is claimed that the borax, a mild alkali, unites with the minute globules of fat to form a soap, and thus the face is both cleansed and freed from its greasy appearance. This solution also has another delightful result:

It frees one from that humiliating affliction—a red nose, or redness of the knuckles.

## Some Refreshing

### Ices

#### MINT BEVERAGE.

Wash and pick from the stems a handful of fresh mint leaves; bruise and steep in water kept just at the boiling point, a handful of leaves to a tumblerful of water, for a few minutes, strain and bottle the decoction, cork, and set on ice to cool; when cold, set in the refrigerator until wanted, then a little cracked ice and sugar to taste may be added. This is excellent for a disordered stomach, or where clear water can not be taken to quench thirst.

#### LEMON SHERBET.

To one quart of boiling water add the juice of five lemons and one pound of sugar; let stand until cool, then strain. Add one pint of water and commence freezing, when half frozen add two well-beaten whites of eggs and a pint of sweetened whipped cream.

#### STRAWBERRY SHERBET.

One quart of strawberries, one quart of water, sugar to taste; mix, and freeze in molds. Before frozen hard, add the well-beaten white of one egg, mix well with a large spoon and leave in the freezer until ready for use. The sherbet may be molded by freezing in a brick-shaped mold and is sent to the table in that form, with fern leaf placed on the platter, and a smaller one on top of the brick.

#### ICED TEA.

A mixture of one-fourth black and three-fourths green tea is good; for black, English breakfast may be used, and for green, young hyson. Allow a level teaspoon of the mixed teas for each cupful wanted. Early in the morning have the water freshly boiling, scald out the pot and put in the tea; over this pour freshly boiling water, as many cupfuls as one desires. Cover closely, let steep not fully for five minutes, then strain into a pitcher, cover and set to cool. Longer steeping will give darker color, but is not so wholesome. Boiled tea is not fit to drink. When the tea is quite cold, put into the refrigerator. If wanted in a hurry, set the pitcher into which it is strained into a bowl of ice-water; but do not add ice to the tea, as that weakens it. In serving, fill tall glasses with cracked ice, add a slice of lemon to each glass, and pour in the tea. Sugar may be added individually to taste. This tea will not disturb the nerves. Remember, tea must not boil.

## Good Things to Eat

#### SCOTCH MEAT PIE.

Cut a round steak into small pieces and dredge with flour. Into a frying pan put a little butter, a piece of suet and a small onion. When hot put in steak and fry brown quickly on both sides. Then cover with water and cook slowly for two hours. Add more flour to gravy if not thick enough. Put into a baking dish; make a rich biscuit dough for the top and bake. Put a cup in the center to keep the crust from falling into the gravy.

#### DATE PUDDING.

Cream the yolks of four eggs and three tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar, add a few drops of lemon extract and half a pound of dates that have been stewed until tender, drained, the pits removed and each date cut into four pieces. Just before baking stir in the whites of the eggs that have been beaten stiff with a pinch of salt and a tablespoonful of finely minced candied orange peel. Turn immediately into a buttered pudding dish and bake in a quick oven for twenty minutes. Serve with a hot, foamy sauce.

#### KENTUCKY POTATOES.

Pare raw potatoes and slice thin. Put a layer in a buttered baking dish and season with salt, pepper and a tablespoon of minced onion. Dredge on a little flour and repeat the layers until the dish is full. Pour in enough hot milk to come nearly to the top of the dish, cover and bake. It will take at least an hour to bake a quart.

#### COFFEE KUCHEN.

Set a plain bread sponge over night. In the morning mix a cup of sugar with a tablespoon of butter, and two well beaten eggs; mix thoroughly, add the sponge and enough flour to make soft dough; raisins may be added. Roll out as soft as may be handled; put into pans and let rise again. Then spread on melted butter, sugar, and cinnamon or ground nuts. Bake in moderate oven.

#### ORANGE JELLY.

Soak two whole tablespoons of gelatin in one-half cup of cold water for half an hour. Pour on two cups of boiling water, stir until the gelatin is entirely dissolved, add two tablespoons of lemon juice, one cup of orange juice and one and one-quarter cups of sugar. Strain into small molds, or the peel of halves of oranges and chill. Serve with whipped cream.

#### BREAKFAST MUFFINS.

Excellent breakfast muffins are made by breaking two eggs in a bowl and beating well, then adding a pinch of salt and by degrees three cups sweet milk and one quart flour in which is well mixed three teaspoonfuls baking powder. Beat this mixture very hard and nearly fill gem pans which have been well greased and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in a hot oven.

#### SPAGHETTI AND MEAT.

Take one pound of chopped beef and some amount of chopped onions and fry brown. Add one cup of spaghetti broken in small pieces, then one can of tomatoes, a little red pepper and one teaspoonful salt. Cook half an hour.

#### A CERTAIN CURE FOR BOWEL COMPLAINT.

When attacked with diarrhoea or bowel complaint you want a medicine that acts quickly. The attack is at ways sudden, generally severe and with increasing pain. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has never been known to fail in any case of colic, diarrhoea or summer complaint in children. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.